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The People's Korea

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Pyongyang Hosts First Food Symposium of Non-Aligned & Other Developing Countries

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production opened in Pyongyang on August 26 with a large attendance amid the great interest and warm congratulations of the world people striving for independence.

The symposium was convened as a reflection of the desire of the non-aligned and other developing countries to improve the ever worsening food situation with their collective efforts in accordance with the resolutions of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in February this year.

The symposium was participated in by delegations and delegates from 80 countries and 12 international organisations.

Also present at the symposium were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

The platform was taken by Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Li Yong Gyun, President of the Academy of Agricultural Science.

Also taking the platform was Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, head of

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The DPRK hosted in its capital August 26-31 the first Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production. KCNA Radiophoto

Messages to Symposium

Messages were received by the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

A message from Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said:

In view of the gravity of the food and agricultural problems currently confronting the developing countries and the gloomy picture of the global food outlook for the 80's, the Symposium of the Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which will be held in Pyongyang is, indeed, a meeting of great significance for the non-aligned and other developing countries.

While we take this opportunity to extend our thanks and congratulations to the people and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for hosting this very important symposium and the excellent preparation for it, we sincerely hope that all participants would make no efforts to ensure the success of the symposium, so it could provide an impulse for expansion and development of active and fruitful cooperation among developing countries in the field of food and agriculture.

A message from Haider Akbar Hanrono, General Secretary of the Bangladesh Labour Party, said:

The symposium is a significant one for exchanging experiences gained in food and agricultural domain and finding practical ways to increase food and agricultural production under the condition where the imperialists are machinating to subjugate the non-aligned and other developing countries, using food as a weapon.

In particular, the symposium is all the more significant as it is held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has placed food and agricultural production on a very high and stable basis, not affected by any influence of the cold front by thoroughly applying the Juche method of farming under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Convinced that the symposium will open a broad vista for increasing food and agricultural production in the non-aligned and other developing countries and promoting their mutual cooperation in this field, I heartily wish the symposium shining success.

Messages to Chief Executive

Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the convocation of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in Pyongyang.

A message dated August 19 from Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, reads:

On the convocation of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in Pyongyang, I once again express the stand of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar that close consultation and cooperation among the developing countries are necessary in solving the present international issues.

I take this opportunity to extend encouragement to the participants in the symposium on behalf of the Malagasy people and their revolutionary power and heartily wish them great success in their work.

I also extend most wholehearted congratulations to you Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who are conducting generous activity for the developing countries.

With highest fraternal considerations.

A message dated August 22 from Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, reads:

On the occasion of the opening of the historical symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production, I wish to extend to the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea His Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung my warmest congratulations.

I am firmly convinced that the symposium will be of great significance for the non-aligned and developing countries and sincerely wish it every success.

On this occasion I would like to take the opportunity to extend my warmest greetings and long life in good health to His Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung, my close friend, and all member delegations attending this historical symposium.

A message dated August 24 from Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, reads:

The Guinean people, their party of state and we ourselves extend warm congratulations to the friendly Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and your government on the holding of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

(Continued on page 8)

SR-71 Incident: U.S. Fabrication

The U.S. on August 26 again committed an espionage act by infiltrating a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the territorial air of the northern half of the DPRK.

The espionage act of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" against the DPRK is part of the manoeuvres to aggravate tension and start a new war in Korea, which has long been committed regularly.

While constantly perpetrating espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK, today the U.S. fabricated a lie to slander the DPRK and veil their criminal nature.

According to foreign reports, the U.S. Defence Department on August 26 announced that the high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. air force "SR-71" seemed to be attacked by a "north Korean missile" about "high seas," groundlessly slandering the DPRK.

This is one more deliberate fabrication cooked up by the U.S. to heighten tension and find a pretext for unleashing a new war in Korea and a grave provocation against the DPRK.

Through such deceptive drama the U.S. tries to mislead the world public like a thief crying stop thief. But, this is a foolish act.

That the Americans cooked up such fabrication and are raising a hue and cry means that they admitted their constant intrusions into the territorial air of the northern half of the DPRK to commit espionage.

The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their plot to impair the DPRK.

(KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung: Developed Agriculture Gives Food, Prevents Dependence

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a banquet he arranged on the evening of August 26 in honor of delegations attending the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Follows the full text of the speech

Respected delegates,
Comrades and friends,

The grand Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production opened today in Pyongyang, the capital of our country, with the progressive people all over the world showing great expectations and interest in it.

It gives our people great pleasure that the first symposium on increasing food and agricultural production which is of great significance in the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries to build a new society, has been convened in our country.

I warmly welcome the delegates from friendly countries and representatives of international organizations to this symposium and all foreign comrades and friends present here, and heartily congratulate the symposium.

The current Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production is held when we are significantly marking the 20th anniversary of inauguration of the non-aligned movement.

Twenty years have passed since the heads of non-aligned countries gathered in Belgrade for the First Summit Conference with the lofty desire for peace and progress. Over the past two decades the non-alignment which took its place on the stage of history reflecting the trend of times towards independence, has covered the glorious path of struggle and played a great role in the international political life.

The non-alignment is an international movement of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries who fight for national independence and sovereignty, peace and social progress, opposing all kinds of domination and subjugation. The lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence incorporated in the non-aligned movement have evoked the sympathy of hundreds of millions of people the world over and vigorously roused the progressive people of the world to struggle for freedom and liberation.

The non-aligned movement has further expanded and developed its ranks, frustrating the vicious disruptive and subversive manoeuvres of imperialists and steadily strengthened its might in the crucible of anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle.

Today the peoples of the non-aligned countries are striving to defend their national independence and sovereignty against all domination forces including imperialism and to build a new society, free and prosperous, under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The food problem, the agricultural problem, is a highly important and urgent problem that the non-aligned and developing countries should settle without fail in building a new society.

Increasing agricultural production and solving the food problem provides the non-aligned and developing countries with an important condition for eliminating the consequences of imperialist colonial rule, consolidating their national independence and achieving their independent development.

The basic way of settling the food problem in these countries is to develop their own agriculture and thus attain self-sufficiency in food.

The food problem is immediately the agricultural problem. Without developing agriculture, one can neither solve the food problem nor drop dependence on and subordination to other countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries should set agriculture as an important question in building a new society and work hard to develop an independent agriculture and increase farm production, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Today these countries are striving to settle the food problem, the problem of agriculture, under the slogan of "individual and collective self-reliance". This we believe is very good. If these countries develop agriculture actively by mobilizing their own forces to the maximum on the principle of self-reliance and strengthening mutual cooperation, they will be able to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Strengthening economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the newly-emerging nations is of tremendous importance in developing agriculture and solving the food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries.

Among the newly-emerging countries, there are those with good farming experience and advanced technology, those with a wealth of material resources and funds and those especially favoured with natural conditions for agricultural production. If the developing countries turn their favourable conditions and possibilities to good account and effect active mutual exchange and close cooperation, they will be able to increase agricultural production quickly. Adhering to the principle of self-reliance, the developing countries should conduct lively exchange and closely cooperate with one another, each contributing what it has—either technology, material resources or money.

If they are to develop agriculture rapidly and build an independent new society successfully, the non-aligned and developing countries should intensify and advance the non-aligned movement still further.

The non-aligned movement is a powerful revolutionary force which defends the right to independence and interests of the newly-emerging countries, and it is a strong tie which links and unites these countries in a single orbit. Only when this movement is advanced, can the imperialist manoeuvres to control and exploit developing countries be crushed, and economic and technical cooperation and exchange among the newly-emerging countries can be realized satisfactorily.

For strengthening of the non-aligned movement, all its member nations must hold fast to independence and closely unite behind the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. When all non-aligned countries refuse to follow any domination forces, maintain a principled stand towards imperialism and firmly unite in a single rank in their struggle, regardless of the difference in ideas, systems and religious beliefs, the non-aligned movement will, with an unbreakable vitality, champion the interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries creditably on the international arena and powerfully encourage the developing countries in their struggle to build a new society.

Delegates,

Ours is a member nation of the non-aligned movement and one of the developing countries. It has a past and aspirations in common with many newly-emerging nations of the world and is struggling to build an independent, prosperous, new society.

Formerly, our country was a very backward colonial land of agriculture. When it was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the material and technical foundations of its agriculture were very weak, and the people were very badly off. Therefore, we took up the matter of solving the rural question as the foremost task on the very day we started building a new society and ever since have made great efforts to develop agriculture.

We set up an advanced rural economic system and, on this basis, have striven for a rapid development of agricultural production by vigorously carrying on the technological transformation of agriculture and widely applying advanced farming methods.

We defined irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution, which we have carried on strenuously.

In carrying out the rural technical revolution, our party maintained the policy of giving priority to irrigation in view of the specific conditions of our country and the characteristics of agricultural production. We carried out irrigation construction, afforestation and flood control projects in a big way through a mass movement involving the entire people. In this way, we have completely resolved the question of water which is of great significance in agricultural production, and laid solid foundations for farming safely, free from drought and flood damages in any weather conditions. Along with this, we have pushed ahead with the electrification, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. As a result, all our farm villages are now receiving electric supplies, and our farmers, freed from backbreaking work, are doing nearly all farm work with the help of machinery and chemical means.

On the basis of the brilliant success in the rural technical revolution, we have evolved a scientific farming method in keeping with the specific scene of our country, widely applied it and thus brought about an epochal change in agricultural production.

The new farming method created in our country is now called the Juche farming method by our people. This farming method is scientific in that it is a method of growing crops on a scientific and technological basis—in conformity to the climatic and soil conditions of our country and to the biological characteristics of crops. It is a method of cultivating crops most intensively by drawing on modern science and technology. The Juche farming method enables us to use most effectively the land, water, farm machinery, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production so as to raise per-unit-area yields; it enables us to overcome the influence of the cold front successfully and reap rich crops always without risk. The brilliant success achieved in our agricultural production in recent years is a patent proof of the advantage and vitality of the Juche farming method.

The splendid achievement in the development of our agriculture is due to our party's unique line and correct leadership and our people's heroic struggle to carry out the party's line.

Our agriculture is now developing quickly on the strength of the advanced system of the socialist rural economy and the solid material and technical foundations, and our agricultural production has attained a very high level. The problem of food has long been resolved completely in our country. Our country has been definitely transformed from a land short of food into a land with provisions enough and to spare.

The experience of our country clearly shows that if they adopt correct lines and policies to suit the legitimate law of social progress and the specific conditions of their own countries and carry them out by mobilizing the efforts and talents of the masses of people on the principle of self-reliance, even the underdeveloped countries will be fully able to develop agriculture, attain self-sufficiency in food and solve the rural question excellently.

President Kim Il Sung was shaking hands with foreign delegations at a banquet he arranged in their honor on the evening of August 26, the opening day of the symposium on increasing food and agricultural production. KCNA Radiophoto

Esteemed delegates,

It is very useful that delegates from non-aligned and developing countries fighting for the building of a new society under the banner of independence are gathered together with a common desire, to share experience with each other and discuss solutions to the food and agricultural questions which pose as a matter of pressing urgency in the present period.

This symposium on increasing food and agricultural production will be an important occasion in promoting agricultural development in non-aligned and developing nations, and will contribute greatly to strengthening solidarity and cooperation among newly-emerging countries and the expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

Our people regard it as their sacred duty to strive for the common cause of the progressive people of the world, while successfully making the revolution and construction in their country. They will do all they can to succeed in solving the food and agricultural questions of non-aligned and developing countries, and will conscientiously fulfil their responsibilities and obligations in this field. They will make active efforts to increase solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of all newly-emerging countries and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

I am sure that through the active endeavours of you delegates, the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production will have an effective discussion on all items on the agenda and fulfil its mission admirably, so as to meet the great expectations of the world's progressive people without fail.

Hoping that this symposium will proceed smoothly and bear good fruit, I would like to propose a toast to friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of non-aligned and developing nations, to the health of delegates from all countries and international organizations present at the symposium and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Roll of Symposium Attendants

* A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Arturo Vidal Gomes, Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party and Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Mbacka Guy Georges
* A delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica headed by Juan Munoz Valverde, Member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica and Representative of agriculture in the "Perez Zeledon" zone of the Parliament
* A delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Miguel Rodriguez Mayea, Vice-Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by J. W. Boateng, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic headed by Behanzin Senainon, minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives
* A delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soedarsono Hadisapoetro, Vice-President of the World Food Council and Minister of Agriculture of Indonesia
* Alvaro Echeverria, delegate of the United States of Mexico and Deputy Director General of the Foodstuff System of Mexico
* A delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Marica Machungo, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by Alhaji N. Mamudu, Member of the Presidential Council and Minister of Water Resources
* Oueslati Lotfi, delegate of the Republic of Tunisia
* Felix Eloy Torres, delegate of the Republic of Venezuela and Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress
* A delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Justin J. Mukando, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development
* A delegation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Ntions headed by P. J. Dieleman
* A delegation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization headed by Sebhat Hable-Selassie
* Benas E. Phiri, Chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
* A delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic headed by Abdelaziz Mohamed, Secretary General of the National Council of Agrarian revolution
* A delegate of the Argentine Republic Hector Subiza
* A delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by Amirul Islam Kalam, Minister for State in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
* A delegation of the Republic of Bolivia headed by Julio Molina Suarez, Minister of Peasant Affairs and Agro-Livestock
* A delegate of the United Republic of Cameroon Jacob Achidi Kisob
* A delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Mahmoud Mohamed Dawood, Minister of State for Agriculture and Food Security
* A delegation of the Republic of India headed by R. M. Acharya, deputy director general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
* A delegate of the Republic of Iraq Riyadh Ahmed Alhamatani
* A delegate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Talal Kamal Abu Aisheh
* A delegation of the State of Kuwait headed by Muhammad Khalifa Abbas
* A delegate of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Abdallah Ahmed Alharary
* A delegation of Malaysia headed by Mohd Kassim Bin Ahmed, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Mali headed by N'Fagnanama Kone, Member of the National Council of the Malian People's Democratic Union and Minister of Agriculture
* A delegate of the Republic of Malta Alfred Falzon
* A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by M.F. Janjua, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Cooperative
* A delegation of the Republic of Panama headed by Rolando A. Armuelles B., National Director of Agro-Industry
* A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Marin Constantin, Deputy Minister of Agricultue and Food Industry
* A delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Boubacar Seck, Member of the National Assembly
* A delegation of the Republic of Rwanda headed by Ntezizyayo Anastase, Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
* A delegation of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka headed by E. L. Senanayake, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the United National Party of Sri Lanka, Member of Parliament and Minister of Agricultural Development and Research
* A delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Veera Musigapong, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives
* A delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Bloua Yao Agbo
* A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by Nguyen Trong Vinh
* A delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Luka Radojicic, Deputy President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture
* U Ko Ko, delegate of the World Health Organization and Regional Director for Southeast Asia of the organization
* A. C. Wiin-Nielsen, delegate of the World Meteorological Organization and Secretary General of the organization
* Byron Wycliffe Blake, delegate of the Caribbean Community and Director of the Sectoral Policy and Planning Division of the Secretariat of the Community
* I. S. Chadha, delegate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Director of the Commodities Division of the UNCTAD
* A delegation of the Republic of Gabon headed by Alain Maurice Mayombo
* A delegate of the Republic of Lebanon Abdallah Comaty
* A delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan headed by Mohamed Hamed Mattar
* A delegate of the Republic of Niger Ibrahim Oumarou
* Correspondents of the AFP News Agency of France, the PTI News Agency of India, the Kyodo News Service, "Asahi Shimbun," "Yomiuri Shimbun", "Mainichi Shimbun" and N. H. K. reporters' group of Japan
* A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Fazil Rahim Mohmand, Member of the Revolutionary Council and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform
* A delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Francois Azodogbehou, Minister of the Rural Development and Cooperative Action
* A delegation of the Kingdom of Bhutan headed by R. N. Sharma, Officer on Special Duty in the Development of Agriculture of the Ministry of Development
* A delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Etienne Baradandikanya, Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding
* A delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde Viriato De Barros
* A delegation of the Central African Republic headed by Makando Antoine, Technical Councillor of the Minister of State in charge of Agriculture and Stockbreeding
* A delegate of the Republic of Cyprus Soterios Zackheos
* A delegate of the Republic of Ecuador Gonzalo Paredes
* A delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Emiliano Nsue Borico, State Commissioner of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forest and Fisheries
* A delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Sisay Gabre Giorgis, head of the Cooperative Department of the Ministry of Agriculture
* A Gambian delegation headed by Baboucar Mbye
* A delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Antonio Mandinga, Director General of the Ministry of Rural Development
* A delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho headed by Vincent M. Makhele, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party and Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development who is a special envoy of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho
* A delegation of the Republic of Liberia headed by Alfred T. Suah, Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar headed by Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform
* A delegation of the Republic of Maldives headed by Mohamed Umar Maniku, Deputy Minister of Agriculture
A Mauritius delegation headed by L. Purmessur, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Environment
* Delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Hem Bahadur Malla, Minister for Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Dionisio Marenco, Minister of Interior Commerce
* A delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Vulanyana Sono
* A delegation of the Republic of Peru headed by Jose Fernando Calmell Del Solar, Deputy National Secretary General of the Popular Action Party of Peru, Member of the Senate and President of the Agricultural Commission of the Senate
* A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principle headed by Maria Da Graca Viegas, Principal Director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing
* A delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by Karl Saint Ange, Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone headed by Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
* A delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic headed by Mohamud Abdi Nur, Acting Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by Willibardt Iyamboh, its Director of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Hassan Al Daher, Member of the Council of the General Union of Syrian Peasants and head of the Agricultural Organization in the City of Sweda
* A delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture
* A delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Samwiri Mugwisa, Member of the National Council and the Central Executive Committee of the Uganda People's Congress, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
* A delegate of the Republic of Upper Volta Kabore Joseph, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Rural Development
* A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by Ismail M. Al-Murawakil, Regional Director of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
* A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mohamed Awad Baamer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
* A delegation of the Republic of Zaire headed by Muema Ngoy Toka, Secretary of State for Agriculture of the Ministry of the Agricultural Development and Rural Development
* A delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Sydney Tigere Sekeramayi, Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development
* A delegate of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage S. D. L. Luthra, Deputy Secretary of the commission
* A delegate of the Organization of African Unity Teshome Agared, Chief of the Rural Development Section of the Organization
* A Video Uno Television Cameramen's Group of Italy, a Tanzanian Journalists delegation, and Moncef Chelly, Editor of the General Bureau of the Radio and Television of Tunisia, and B. Bouazza Bouazza, Chief of a Service of the Tunis African Press.

Premier Li Jong Ok Stresses Self-Sufficiency in Food

Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a congratulatory speech.

Premier Li Jong Ok said that entrusted by President Kim Il Sung he had the honour to make a congratulatory speech on this meaningful occasion.

In the beginning he conveyed the warm congratulations President Kim Il Sung to the symposium and the delegates from many countries participating in it.

This symposium is an international meeting of weighty significance in view of the importance of its mission and the expectation of the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries towards it, he noted, and said:

At the symposium the non-aligned and other developing countries will exchange their good achievements and valuable experiences gained in the course of their struggle for increasing food and agricultural production and deliberate on practical measures to make collective progress by strengthening mutual cooperation in the food and agricultural sectors. In this process, they will not only explore effective ways of solving the food and agricultural problem but deepen friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned and other developing countries represented here and increase the might of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

Pointing out that the food problem is directly fundamental to human existence, he continued:

The failure of a nation to meet its domestic need for food by its own production and its continued dependence on others may lead its political independence to instability, create social disorder and render it impossible to ensure complete equality in the international relations.

The symposium now in session should lay down basic principles to be maintained by the developing countries in shaping their policies for the solution of the food and agricultural problem and in their endeavours to carry them into effect as well as concrete ways and practical measures, drawing on the successes and experiences of each country.

The key to the solution of the food and agricultural problem is for each national state to decisively boost food production and attain self-sufficiency in food by displaying the spirit of self-reliance to the full individually or collectively.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should map out their agricultural policy in such a way as to attain self-sufficiency with regard to food and thoroughly carry it into execution on the principle of self-reliance, and co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, too, be promoted so that each nation can augment food production.

Our experience shows that in order to attain self-sufficiency with regard to food the state should first of all work out its policy in a direction that the state devotes great efforts and attention to the problem of food and agriculture on its full responsibility and allocates a big portion of the state investments and the country's manpower and material potentialities to increased food and agricultural production.

In particular, it is important to energetically carry on, as practical measures for increased food and agricultural production, such work as to sharply expand the ranks of one's own farm experts, raise the general cultural and technical standards of the farmers, prevent land devastation and drought and flood damages by actively exploiting and utilizing water resources, raise the per-unit-area yields of crops by developing scientific research work including seed improvement and introducing better farming methods and improve farm implements into more efficient power-drive machines.

Besides, it is necessary to push ahead vigorously with the work of radically transforming the old agricultural production structures, the

(Continued on page 7)

Report by Mr. So Gwan Hi

Mr So Gwan Hi, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a report at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which opened on August 26 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang. Excerpts

The food situation in the developing countries is now very serious.

Continued decrease in food production is bringing grave socio-economic disasters to the developing countries.

The gravity of the world food situation is not only evident from the present unstable state of affairs, but is more threatening in view of the ominous prospects.

This acute food crisis, which the developing countries are in and are forced to undergo today, as was correctly pointed out at the world food conference, is due to their historical backgrounds and the present unfair international economic order.

In other words, it comes from social inequalities such as colonial domination by foreign forces, foreign intervention, racial discrimination, apartheid and neocolonialism of all forms.

The growth of food production and agriculture in the developing countries is being seriously hampered by the aftermath of colonial rule – single-crop cultivation geared to export, backward material and technical foundations of the rural economy, lack of agro-technical personal, irrational structures of agriculture and so on.

In addition, the food situtation in the developing countries has been further aggravated in recent years owing to a series of crises sweeping the world economy.

The international commitment of the developed countries to render material and technical assistance to the developing countries to improve the latter's food situation has not been implemented due to the lack of political will on the part of some developed countries.

What is more serious is that some developed countries, taking advantage of the food crisis in the developing countries are using their surplus food as a weapon to bring political pressure upon the latter.

The food problem in the developing countries, therefore, is not a mere economic problem of feeding people; it is a very important question directly connected with the political question of safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty.

Tasks for Self-Sufficiency in Food

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, said as follows:

"We must do our utmost to do farming well and steadily increase grain output. Only when there is plenty of food, a nation can defend its independence and say its say."

If they are to overcome the present food crisis and cease to depend on developed countries for food, the developing countries should definitely increase agricultural production and attain self-sufficiency in food.

Our experience clearly shows that even the newly-emerging countries, which have embarked upon the road of building a new society, can meet their own demand for food, if they have a firm determination and take active measures and vigorously put them into effect.

Our country is mountainous and has a small area of arable land. Moreover, many years of colonial rule by Japanese imperialism made out country short of food in the past.

But under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our country has been converted, in a short span of time after liberation, into a land which produces food enough to meet its own demand and to spare.

I would like to dwell, from our experience, on some questions confronting the nation-states in attaining self-sufficiency in food.

Firstly, scientific research in agriculture for better farming methods and seeds should be constantly intensified so as to raise agricultural production on a high level of scientific and technological basis.

The greatest reserve for increased food and agricultural production in the developing countries lies in advancing scientific researches into high yielding varieties, scientific methods of crop cultivation and other agricultural domains.

If the developing countries create and introduce scientific farming methods suited to their climatic and soil conditions and to botanical characteristics of crops, they will be able to attain high yields without making large investments in agriculture.

It is most important to select and rationally distribute crops and varieties suitable for one's own climatic and soil conditions and properly tend them.

At the same time, agricultural production should be made highly instensive so as to reap high and stable yields in any adverse natural conditions.

This requires to develop actively various rational farming methods capable of using land most effectively and intensively planting crops as closely as possible and tending them plant by plant, growing catich crops, double crops, raising crops by stages, etc.

It also requires to establish scientific methods of purposefully using objective natural laws and the laws of crop growth, namely, a scientific manuring system, mixing the ingredients and doses of fertilizers and the time and methods of applying them to suit the soil conditions and botanical-nutritive requirements of crops as well as control of crop growth, growing and transplanting seedlings, water control and weeding.

Scientific research institutions in the developing countries are also required to pay deep attention to the production of high-yielding varieties by vigorously pushing ahead with the green revolution.

Secondly, thoroughgoing measures are needed to tap and utilize water and land resources actively and to improve soil fertility.

The developing countries are advised to put up the slogan "fertilizer and water mean rice!" and strive to ensure the supply of water, chemical fertilizers and other nutrients needed for the growth of plants, actively develop land resources and improve them.

Our experience proves that introduction of irrigation can more than triple crop yields even without the introduction of mechanized farming operation.

It is advisable, therefore, that all developing countries lift water from natural lakes and rivers for irrigation and, at the same time, build many large and small artificial reservoirs.

It is also necessary to improve rivers, build embankments and erosion control works, plant trees and develop forests actively and take measures for drainage in low-lying areas to prevent flood damage.

Meanwhile, positive measures are needed to develop and use subterrainean water resources in the areas with no surface hydro-resources or little rainfall.

Along with this, it is important to develop to the maximum and make most effective use of land resources, the basic means of agricultural production.

The existing farm lands should be positively improved and prevented from being alkalified, acidified or destroyed, and their productivity increased. In Africa, measures are needed to keep farm lands from becoming deserts, and in the Asian regions on the pacific measures are required to improve the vast area of rice paddies which are being flooded.

Further, an energetic struggle should be launched to reclaim the vast area of virgin land, waste and tide lands which are not yet used for agricultural production.

Thirdly, farm implements should be improved and power-driven machines introduced actively so as to push ahead with rural mechanization step by step.

The developing countries should direct great efforts to the development of industries to produce farm machinery and implements by mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum their own resources and technical means and strengthening cooperation with other developing countries.

They should create their own industries serving agriculture and steadily develop them according to their ability on the principle of starting with small projects and then gradually going over to larger ones, from simple to complicated and modern ones and from low to higher stages.

Fourthly, it is of particular importance to rapidly increase the force of agro-technicians and raise the overall technical and cultural standards of the peasantry.

The developing countries should stick fast to the policy of keeping education ahead of all other work and direct their efforts to it.

If they develop the training of national cadres by beginning with secondary technical education and gradually undertaking higher technical education and if they actively promote the system of educating people on the job in particular, they will be able to make great success in training agro-technicians.

Along with this, the developing countries should put great efforts to raising the general technical and cultural standards of the rural masses.

The broad rural masses should be brought to learn new scientific knowledge and farming methods, apply them skillfully to production and do all farm work on a scientific and technological basis.

Fifthly, the developing countries, aware of the importance of food and agricultural problem, are required to pay their foremost attention to increasing food production and actively mobilize the broad masses in the struggle to increase food and other agricultural output.

The fundamental position to be maintained by nation-states in increasing food and other agricultural production is to carry out the principle of self-reliance.

Now is the time, I believe, for all the non-aligned countries to put up the slogan "All efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food!" and concentrate all their efforts on its implementation.

From such a stand and viewpoint each nation-state should map out its national programme and strategy for economic construction and draw up its short- and long-term plans for food and agricultural production according to the programme, and correctly carry them out. It should direct and subordinate it human, material, technical and financial potentials and a large share of national economic life to the solution of the food and agricultural problem.

In particular, they should reorganize agriculture as soon as possible from monoculture and cultivation of industrial cross for export, a legacy of old society, into multiculture for the cultivation of food crops to feed their peoples and produce foodstuffs defficient on world market.

There is nothing impossible for the masses of the people when they know well about their position and role as masters of building a new society and rise as one in it. This has been proved by practice in our country.

The solution of the food and agricultural problem was a most important task in building a new society in our country which was formerly a backward colonial agricultural state.

With the completion of irrigation (1960), the DPRK, which once suffered from a long spell of droughts in spring and floods in summer, laid the solid foundation of agricultural production safe from any natural disasters. Photo shows part of Pyongnam Irrigation System.

Experiences in DPRK

The Government of our Republic set it as a primary task for the country's prosperity and development and the enhancement of the people's living standard to increase agricultural production to fully meet domestically the needs of the population and light industry for food and raw materials and directed national efforts to the solution of the agricultural problem.

We laid a socio-economic foundation needed to increase agricultural production as an initial work to be done for building a new society. We also set it as an important policy of building an independent agriculture to diversify farming with the main emphasis on grain production, and increased rapidly grain production and developed simultaneously all sectors of agriculture – vegetable farming, industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fruit growing, sericulture, etc.

According to "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Government gave precedence to the ideological revolution to give full scope to the creative initiative and labour zeal of the farmers and mightily promoted the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside to lay the solid material, technical and scientific foundation of agricultural production.

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Report

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Taking into account the specific conditions of our country where rice cultivation holds a large proportion of agricultural production and which suffers from a long spell of droughts in spring and floods in summer every year, we defined irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution and pushed forward large- and small-scale irrigation projects and forest and river conservation work in an all-people movement, and thus laid the solid foundation of agricultural production safe from any natural disasters.

We have also built many medium and small power stations on reservoirs in the countryside and rivers and created strong power bases to supply electricity to all farm villages and houses, and thereby brilliantly completed rural electrification.

Taking into account the specific features of our agriculture and our country's economic situtation, we defined it as the principle of farm mechanization to combine small and medium mechanisation with modern mechanisation, start mechanization in plain areas and extend it to mountain areas, mechanize difficult and labour-consuming work first and then gradually go over to comprehensive mechanization, and actively introduced modern power-driven farm machines including tractors while improving small and medium farm implements and machines.

We also produced and supplied well-assorted different chemical fertilizers including nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals to the countryside and established a scientific system of applying fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals to effectively use chemistry.

We pushed forward the green revolution and introduced widely its results and paid deep attention to improving farming methods.

Particularly, we applied throughout the country the Juche farming method – the most advanced and scientific farming method suiting the actual conditions of our country – created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. As a result, our agriculture has become highly intensive and its production has remarkably increased.

According to the principle of giving priority to training national cadres over all other work we stepped up the training of agro-technicians, setting up a higher agricultural school in every county and an agricultural college in every province and combining the regular educational system and the study-while-working educational system. Thus we have already trained a big army of agro-technicians and specialists.

The Government of the Republic defined strengthened support to the countryside as the most important condition for laying the strong material and technical foundations of agriculture and building an independent agriculture and saw that all people helped farmers, industry assisted agriculture, town supported country and the state strengthened its leadership and material, technical, cultural and financial support of the countryside.

As a result, our agriculture rapidly developed and our country, which produced 2.16 million tons of grain in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, harvested 9 million tons of grain in 1980.

The per-*chongbo* grain yield witnessed a sharp increase: it reached 7.2 tons for rice and 6.3 tons for maize on an average.

Now other developing countries are also taking positive measures to attain self-sufficiency in food on the principle of self-reliance.

Many developing countries are carrying out socio-economic reforms such as agrarian reform, agricultural cooperation and the organization of state farms and, at the same time, they are taking active state measures, increasing state investment to develop land and water resources and taking scientific and technical steps to diversify farming and in crease the per-unit area yield of corps. They thereby are achieving many successes in food and agricultural production.

Such achievements and experience are very affirmative and inspiring.

The precious experience gained in each country should be shared with the non-aligned and other developing countries, and applied and generalized to suit their specific conditions.

Crops are very good at Hwasong field (from The Pyongyang Times, Aug. 15, 1981)

In spite of a world-wide decrease in grain production and abnormal weather, the grain output in the DPRK has been steadily on the rise. Last year it attained 9.0 mil. tons in grain production. Photo shows that two ladies are happy with increase in maize production. (Pihyon County, North Pyongan Province)

Principle of Collective Self-Reliance

Close economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the high spirit of collective self-reliance is an effective way to attain food self-sufficiency in the face of the present economic difficulties and step up the building of a new society.

Economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries should be of sincere help based on the principle of independence, equality, non-interference in other's affairs and mutual accommodation; it should be made in such a way that relatively advanced countries or those with abundant natural resources give unselfish assistance to the backward or most handicapped countries on the principle of mutual benefit; it should also be conducted on the principle of strengthening unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and promoting the interest of the developing nations as a whole; and, in practice, it should be realized quite feasibly and promptly without complicated and difficult formalities and procedures.

In accordance with these principles, those who have funds and technical expertise should help others with funds and technical expertise, while those who have food, raw materials, equipment and other supplies should give help with them.

The question is to expand and develop such cooperation in strict line with the basic principles of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries for unity, solidarity and mutual assistance, and take actions as soon as possible.

Cooperation between the developing countries, both bilateral and multilateral, should be conducted in the form of free aid or a preferential one that charges no interest or low-interest rate. It should also be carried on in a new way with the difficult and complicated procedures and formalities reduced boldly.

Following these principles, the current symposium should first take effective measures to promote cooperation among the developing countries in the priority areas related to food and agricultural production such as training of agronomists, irrigation, agricultural scientific research including that on seed improvement, improvement of farming machines and production of agricultural equipment and to put these measures into practice.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made close economic and technical exchange with developing countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit, solidarity, mutual assistance and accommodation, and given these countries material and technical assistance in a series of fields.

We are ready to continue such work in the future and increase cooperation and render assistance as much as possible in different fields of irrigation projects, crop cultivation, research of agricultural science, production and distribution of agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers and farm machines, training of agricultural technicians, etc.

New Food Order, Key Component of Int'l Economic Order

The developing countries are sustaining an enormous loss in the food and agricultural sectors as in other fields because of the present irrational international economic order.

The old international order in the food and agricultural sectors is manifested in the form of one-sided system of labour division and unequal trade system related with food production and shrp differences between the devdoped and developing countries in the intake of nutrients.

The world food problem is not a question simply confind to its production but a matter pertaining to social justice and hunan rights.

Since the food and agricultural crisis facing the developing countries at presen' has been created by the imperialists, the developed countries are under the political and moral obligation to give due assistance to the developing countries for their agricultural development. Therefore, they should implement the commitments to the internationally agreed development aid, fertilizer aid, food trade, food security and food aid. But some of the developed countries, far from fulfiling their obligation, use their surplus agricultural products as a political weapon against the developing countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I condemn the unwarrantable conduct on the part of the imperialists who try to maintain the old food order seriously affecting the food and agricultural production of the developing countries.

The current international food order organized only in favour of the developed countries should be reorganized without fail.

The developed countries should accept the demand of the developing countries for the re-establishment of the inequitable systems of labour division and price, the removal of trade walls against the agricultural exports of the developing countries and for assistance to their agricultural development.

The developing countries should strive jointly to establish a new food order corresponding to their own interests.

The developing countries should endeavour to increase their countervailing power and negotiating strength against the developed countries, while strengthening joint actions at bilateral, subregional, regional and global levels on the principle of unity, solidarity, mutual support and cooperation.

Particularly, we should demonstrate our complete unity through a firmer common position of the developing countries towards important international conferences. Only by so doing, can we ward off the pressure of the imperialists who are clinging to the old order and establish a new international economic order.

In conclusion, the reporter expressed the conviction that the current symposium will make a great contribution to the urgent solution of the food and agricultural problem of the non-aligned and other developing countries and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

New Int'l Economic Order Needed

Opening Address by Head of Cuban Del.

PYONGYANG, August 27 (KCNA) – Miguel Rodrigues Mayea, head of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba, made an opening address at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production which opened at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on August 26.

He declared open the grand Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, and said:

On behalf of Cuba, the chair-state of the non-aligned movement, I extend warmest congratulations to this symposium which will deeply analyse and discuss the present world food and agricultural situation, especially the actual conditions of the developing countries in this domain.

The courageous and industrious Korean people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the greatest desire, under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and enjoying the unreserved and firm support of the world people accord most kind hospitality this time, too, as they always did so, to us delegates who are gathered in beautiful Pyongyang from all continents of the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a tremendous socio-economic advance and is proud of very interesting success in food and agricultural production.

I also extend our deep thanks to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, particularly, to the preparatory committee which has directed unprecedentedly big efforts to preparations for the current symposium. Such splendid preparations promise the success of the current symposium desired by all of us.

The food problem and other socio-economic problems facing the developing countries today are closely connected with each other and they have become all the more deplorable due to the present world economic crisis characterized by the economic stagnation and decline, staggering inflation and increasing unemployment caused by them in the developed capitalist countries.

Increasing import and rising price of food have further aggravated the already deficit balance.

The need of the developing countries for food and agricultural products has not been fully met. Assistance to the development of this domain has not been realised due to this or that cause. A reliable world system for food security has not been established.

On the other hand, the multinational corporations are almost thoroughly controlling trade of basic goods and plundering natural resources to steadily increase their share of profit and trampling underfoot the sovereignty of the peoples and interfering in the internal affairs of the developing countries.

The participants in the non-aligned foreign ministers conference held in New Delhi resolutely denounced the use of food as a political and economic weapon against the non-aligned and other developing countries.

An agrarian reform is the first step of tremendous means for increasing the agricultural productive forces and achieving their rapid growth. If this condition has not been created in an all round way, it will be impossible to achieve agricultural production for meeting the domestic and international demand in this world suffering from hunger. The agricultural problem is very closely connected with the problem of overall development. This urgently demands the international community to establish a new international economic order.

All of us are well aware that the U.S. policy disturbes the international situation.

In conclusion he expressed the belief that the symposium would once again demonstrate the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in realising economic cooperation in such vital problems as food and agriculture.

Self-Sufficiency in Food Guarantees Economic, Political Independence:

Head of Guinean Del.

PYONGYANG, August 27 (KNCA) – Behanzin Senainon, head of the delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, spoke at a banquet arranged by the President Kim Il Sung on August 26 in honour of delegations attending the symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Behanzin Senainon said:

We warmly salute the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, for the organisation of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production here in Pyongyang, and for the generous invitation extended to us, thus making a significant contribution to the lofty cause of the non-aligned movement.

We are also grateful for the kind treatment we have received and the excellent working conditions afforded us for successful accomplishment of the work of this symposium.

He continued:

On behalf of all the delegates, allow me to render a heartfelt homage to the great people of Korea, whose courage and boldness in the just struggle for the country's liberation, the defence of its independence and sovereignty, for the reunification of its homeland and its territorial integrity is only equalled by the creative genius, the courageous zeal which have enabled the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attain extraordinary successes in the construction of its national economy and in scientific and technological progress.

On behalf of us all, permit me to render militant homage to the Workers' Party of Korea, which has granted all the people the right to enjoy the material and spiritual wealth they have themselves created, inspired by the Juche idea, so as to fashion a new man, a new society, a new civilization which envisages man's full development and society as a paradise for children.

On behalf of you all, ladies and gentlemen, allow me to render respectful homage to his excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who has made all these achievements possible, and under whose guidance the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made such efficient and sincere contributions to developing countries.

To conclude, permit me to convey to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great, beloved and respected leader of the Korean people, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the militant greetings of his brother Comrade Sekou Toure, the Secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

I toast to the complete success of our symposium and to the swift victory of the Korean people's just struggle for the reunification of their homeland, and to the long life and good health of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

Congratulatory Speeches of Foreign Guests

Opportunity to Examine Present Situation, Formulate Future Strategy

Introduced here the congratulatory speeches made by foreign guests at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production

Burundi Del.

Etienne Baradandikanya, head of the delegation of the Republic of Burundi, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the African region.

He said:

Allow me to extend thanks to His Excellency President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for arranging and welcoming the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countires on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

Self-sufficiency in food guarantees not only our confidence but also our economic and political independence.

President Kim Il Sung taught that "The struggle for food is one for the country and for ensuring victory on the front."

Our agricultural policy requires a new strategy. The present strategy cannot meet our actual demand.

Our agricultural policy has not overcome the following deffects: The consequence of the colonial rule has not been done away with.

Next is qualitative and quantitative shortage. The agricultural education fails to reflect our reality.

Further, the deficit of our agricultural policy is the lack of modern technology.

I deem it particular pleasure to extend most wholehearted thanks to President Kim Il Sung who saw to it that the current symposium was convened in this country which has brought about a big upswing in the development of agricultural production and let experience personally accumulated by him be passed on to various countries including Burundi.

We are well aware of the plan of cooperation, plan of irrigation construction, plan of water control and plan of increased agricultural production in the agricultural domain of this country.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we will give information of the specific agricultural problem of Burundi and solutions to it which have already been planned are under contemplation and work out a general guiding line in comparison with other countries, he stressed.

Maltese Del.

Alfred Falzon, delegate of the Republic of Malta, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the European region.

It is an honour and a privilege for me today, he said, to express in the name of the European group, on whose behalf I have the honour to speak, our grateful thanks for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality accorded to us by President Kim Il Sung and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He continued:

This symposium, held in accordance with the decision of the New Delhi Foreign Ministers Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, coincides with an increasing global awareness of the acute food situation in developing countries.

It is a significant fact that this historic event is being held in the DPRK, a country which has achieved a numerous progress in the agricultural sector from which we can desire many lessons. The present predicament can only be overcome by coordinating our efforts and energies to develop our agricultural sector on modern and scientific methods.

It devolves upon us to inject a fresh impetus to increase food production to meet present pressing needs and to work out effective plans to meet future requirements.

On this occasion in this beautiful and impressive city, Pyongyang, we share with pleasure the grand strides made by the host country in this direction based on the application of the Juche farming method created by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung. The embodiment of the Juche farming method has enabled the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reach great successes.

This symposium affords us the opportunity to examine the present situation and formulate a strategy for the future.

It also provides a suitable forum where the participants from various countries can share and exchange valuable experiences gained in the field of agriculture and food production.

Nicaraguan Del.

Dionisio Marenco, head of the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Latin American region.

He said he had the great honour of paying tribute on behalf of the Latin American countries represented at the symposium to the fraternal and heroic Korean people, especially to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

We are happy, he said, to hold the symposium for discussing the possibility of attaining self-sufficiency in food and increasing agricultural production in this country which has become a model in the agricultural development thanks to the industrious labour of the Korean people and the wise guidance of their leaders.

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Rodong Sinmun:

Symposium Strides in Attaining Self-Sufficiency in Food

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Aug. 26 hailed in its editorial the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production.

In its editorial headlined "Warm Congratulations to Symposium of Non-Aligned and Ohter Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production," Rodong Sinmun said:

The symposium, the first of its kind in the history of the non-aligned movement, is a historic one of weighty significance for the non-aligned and developing countries in solving the food problem and rapidly developing agriculture.

The Pyongyang symposium will mark an excellent occasion for exchanging successes and experiences gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in the food and agricultural field and an important occasion for making strides forward in attaining self-sufficiency in food on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance, encouraging the struggle of these countries for agricultural development and strengthening and developing cooperative relations and friendship and solidarity among them.

By greatly contributing to smashing the old international economic order set up in favour of the imperialists in the food and agricultural field and establishing a new fair international economic order, the symposium will deal a heavy blow to the imperialists who are trying to subjugate, dominate and control other countries by using food as a means of political and economic pressure.

The food and agricultural problem is a vital problem related to the life of man and the destiny of the nation.

The food and agricultural problem poses as a more important problem to the non-aligned countries and developing countries which won independence from the yoke of the imperialists and colonialists.

The imperialists are trying to subjugate, dominate and control non-aligned and developing countries by using food as a "weapon", abusing their economic difficulties.

The food problem in the non-aligned and developing countries is not merely an economic one for feeding the people but a serious political one on which depends whether they defend their national dignity and independence, or not.

Our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious party centre, have achieved a shining victory in the solution of the food and agricultural problem by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and, in this course, accumulated rich experiences in the training of agricultural technicians, irrigation setup, improvement of seeds and farm implements, method of farming on a scientific and technical basis, and so on.

Referring to the fundamental stand (the principle of self-reliance) and way (close economic and technical cooperation) to be maintained in the solution of the food and agricultural problem, the paper calls upon the non-aligned and developing countries to wage a more vigorous struggle to attain self-sufficiency in food.

The paper continues:

Already at the summit conferences and foreign ministers' conferences of the non-aligned countries and other international meetings the necessity and importance of economic and technical cooperation were confirmed, action programs of economic cooperation adopted and the fields of cooperation in food and agricultural production clearly defined.

The point is for the non-aligned and developing countries to take practical actions to carry it into effect.

The symposium will make a decisive advance in the solution of this problem.

(Continued from page 6)

Noting that the food problem is one of the most acute problems facing the peoples of the developing countries, he said that the problem of starvation throughout the world is a fundamental political problem and its solution is closely connected with the serious socio-economic problems confronting the peoples of the developing countries, the Third World people.

He continued:

At this symposium we should energetically work to find a concrete way to be helpful to the solution of the difficult and urgent problem of attaining self-sufficiency in food by relying on our own efforts and giving fullest play to the creative initiative of our peoples.

We consider that one of the most important points we should settle is to actively and rapidly raise the educational and technical level of our leading personnel, technicians and peasants and, on its basis, draw up general agricultural development programs.

We also consider that it is urgent to conduct mass work and make large investments in the food production program covering overall contents, such as agricultural research, mechanisation, irrigation, modern food storing system and effective food trade system.

Pungently denouncing the attitude of the U.S. government which uses food as a political weapon, he called upon all the fraternal countries to oppose its blackmail.

Now some developed countries are trying to rule non-aligned and other developing countries with food. Therefore, I firmly believe that this symposium will contribute to a radical increase of food and agricultural production in the future.

Impartially speaking, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a non-aligned country, is registering successes in food and agricultural production with its great potential. Therefore, I think, it is proper to hold the symposium in Pyongyang.

From our own experience, I think that we should learn from its successes.

Congratulatory Speech of Premier Li Jong Ok

(Continued from page 3)

products of the colonial rule, which are greatly detrimental to agricultural development.

Next, Premier Li Jong Ok said, the current agricultural symposium should find effective ways and steps to achieve collective progress in food production by further strengthening and promoting cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the food and agricultural sectors.

He further said:

I think it is high time for all non-aligned and other developing countries to go over to the urgent and practical cooperative actions for collective food self-sufficiency, determinedly shaking themselves free from their dependence on developed countries.

What is important in strengthening cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries is to actively initiate cooperative actions which are urgently needed and practically possible, further develop cooperation in depth and scope at both low and high stages, in bilateral and multilateral forms and at subregional, regional and global levels.

If all developing countries actively promote mutual exchange and cooperation, those with resources contributing their resources, those with technique offering their technique and those with fund donating their fund on the basis of unity, solidarity and mutual assistance, they can make individual or collective economic progress and attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will take an active part in all these cooperative actions and is ready to render sincere assistance to all countries at their requests for our experiences and techniques.

Further, the present agricultural symposium should map out a joint strategy for frustrating the manoeuvres of the imperialists who seek to maintain the old international food order, using food as a weapon of political pressure on the developing countries, and for establishing a new and fair international food order.

The Korean people who were once far removed from modern civilization and did not know what industry meant have already completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture and are now effecting its comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation and have entered a new era of industrialising and modernizing agriculture, he said, and went on:

This is entirely because our people have thoroughly carried into practice the principle of self-reliance in the field of agriculture under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious party centre.

Our government has always paid its deep attention to the question of agriculture, one of the two major components of the national economy, and consistently pursued the policy of developing industry and agriculture simultaneously.

Upholding "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader, we stepped up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and, at the same time, intensified the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns for the countryside and steadily improved the guidance and management of agriculture.

Today our country has a perfect irrigation system ensuring high and stable harvests in whatever adverse natural conditions, and electricity has found its way to all the rural villages and farm household from plains to remote mountainous regions.

And as a result of the active acceleration of mechanization, in our country which had not a single tractor in the past there are now seven tractors per 100 *chongbo* (One *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) of cultivated land in the flat areas and six in the in-between and mountain areas on an average.

Specifically, the extensive application of the most advanced and scientific Juche farming method created in person by the great leader resulted in a marked growth of food and agricultural production.

Now in our country an active struggle is being waged to industrialize and modernize agriculture, produce 15 million tons of grain, newly reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland and let 12-13 tractors alloted to each 100 *chongbo* of arable land in the near future in pursuance of the line set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Premier Li Jong Ok said in conclusion:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sets great store by the friendship and solidarity with the non-aligned and other developing countries and is exerting all its efforts to strengthen them.

Malaysian Del.

Mohd Kassim Sin Ahmed, head of the Malaysian delegation, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Asian region.

Allow me to extend, he said, my heartfelt greetings to respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung and to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Saying that Mr. Premier Li Jong Ok raised many problems in his important policy speech, he continued:

In the other words, they were the question of how to attain self-sufficiency in food by increasing food and agricultural production, the main question to be discussed at this symposium.

His excellent speech, I think, is a source of inspiration to us and has enabled our symposium to make a successful progress in that direction.

Recalling that the non-aligned movement had bent much efforts for solution of the food problem, he went on:

Most of the peoples of the non-aligned movement are now engaged in agriculture and involved in agricultural production.

Therefore, they demand we immediately implement the decisions already adopted and that we reduce the massive famine and malnutrition by carrying into effect at an early date the recommendations adopted at a series of meetings, particularly the decisions, adopted at the World Food Council.

Photo shows attendants of the symposium.

Symposium Report

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the delegation of the Republic of Cuba, the present chair-state of the non-alignment movement.

Miguel Rodriguez Mayea made an opening address.

The attendants of the symposium observed a moment's silence in memory of Omar Torrijos, Commander of the National Guards of the Republic of Panama, and Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the heads of state who died after the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi.

Premier Li Jong Ok made a congratulatory speech at the symposium in the name of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Congratulatory speeches were made by regional delegates. Head of the delegation of the Republic of Burundi Etienne Baradandikanya spoke on behalf of the African region, head of the delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua Dionisio Marenco on behalf of the Latin American region, delegate of the Republic of Malta Alfred Falzon on behalf of the European region and head of the delegation of the Republic of Malaysia Mohd Kassim Bin Ahmed on behalf of the Asian region.

Then, a congratulatory group of the Korean Juvenile Corps entered the meeting hall to warmly congratulate the attendants.

A congratulatory message of the Korean Juvenile Corps to the symposium was read out.

Then followed the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting elected the chairman and vice-chairmen and the rapporteur.

At the plenary meeting Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il; Chairman of the DPRK National Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, was elected chairman, and E.L. Senanayake, Minister of Agricultural Development and Research of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Behanjin Senainon, Minister of the County Agro-Livestock Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, Joseph Mungule, Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania, Luka Radojicic, Vice-President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Seeram Prashad, Minister of Crops and Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, were elected vice-chairmen and Rakotofiringa Crescent Solohery, member of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, rapporteur.

The plenary meeting was presided over by Chairman Kim Chung Il.

It adopted the following agenda.

1. Experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture and ways to increase food and agricultural production.

2. Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture.

3. Food problem and the new international economic order.

The plenary meeting heard a report from Vice-Premier So Gwan Hi, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The plenary meeting adopted this report as an official document of the symposium.

Speeches were made at the afternoon session.

The first speaker was head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Simon Pierre, Member of the Political Bureau of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Minister of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform.

He said that the non-aligned countries and the developing countries should put an end to the old economic order bringing them poverty and dependence.

Underlining the need to establish a new international economic order, he said that, if the developing countries are to increase grain production, they should get well versed in the plant materials and their production technique, have financial possibilities for steadily expanding the arable land and rezoning it and introducing cultivating technique.

He continued.

Proceeding from the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Korean people help Madagascar introduce their own valuable experiences in rural development.

The shining successes in Korean agriculture, as everyone knows, were made by strictly abiding by the Juche method of farming and thoroughly fulfilling the three revolutions under the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He touched upon the founding of a monetary fund of the non-aligned countries and the problems arising in its management.

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Benin Francois Azodogbehou, Minister of the Rural Development and Co-operative Action, spoke next.

He said that the current symposium should take concrete steps to realise positive and successful cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries on the international, regional and sub-regional scale.

Only if the just national objective of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, is attained, Korea would make a greater contribution to the non-aligned and developing countries, he said.

Second-Day Sitting

The symposium entered its second day on August 27.

The symposium was held in the form of plenary meeting and committee meetings.

Speeches continued at the plenary meeting with Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il, Chairman of the DPRK National Committee of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and chairman of the symposium, in the chair.

Taking the floor at the session were 43 delegates delegates of Tanzania, Afghanistan, the Congo, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Liberia, Pakistan, Uganda, Somalia, Nepal, Iran, Ethiopia, the Yemen Arab Republic, Seychelles, Bolivia, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Egypt, Togo, Zaire, Romania, Cyprus, Mauritius, Senegal, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yugoslavia, Viet Nam, the Sudan, Lesotho, Rwanda and Ghana, delegates of the World Food Council, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, the World Meteorological Organisation, the Organisation of African Unity, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, and the chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Pointing to the great importance of the current agricultural symposium for the non-aligned and other developing countries in solving the food problem and developing their agriculture, they stressed that the symposium should be made an important occasion for exchanging successes and experiences attained in the field of food and agriculture, finding out ways for increasing food and agricultural production, strengthening mutual cooperation among nations and establishing a new international economic order.

The speakers outlined the situation of their countries in the field of food and agriculture and their progress in this field and demands arising in cooperation among nations.

At the plenary meeting, the speeches were followed by the delivery of documentary reports and debates on the first agenda item.

The supplementary reports were made by R.M. Acharya, Deputy Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, heading the delegation of the Republic of India, and Aloysius Franklyn Joe Jackson, Member of the Parliament and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, heading the delegation of the Republic of Sierra Leone.

Measures and practical problems for increasing food and agricultural production were discussed at the committee meetings.

Third-Day Sitting

The third-day session of the symposium was held on August 28.

The session was held in the form of plenary meeting and committee meetings.

Introduced at the plenary meeting were congratulatory messages and letters sent to President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the agricultural symposium in Pyongyang by Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali; Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta; and other heads of party and state, political parties, public organisations, friendship organisations, solidarity organisations of many countries, international organisations and their national organisations, noted public figures and men of the press.

Following the second-day session, the plenary meeting continued the debate on the first agenda item "experiences of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture and ways to increase food and agricultural production."

A supplementary report on the first agenda item was delivered by head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohamed Awad Baamer, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and speeches were by delegates of Sri Lanka, the African National Congress of South Africa, Indonesia, Niger, Pakistan, Guinea and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

The plenary meeting discussed the second item of the agenda "cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of food and agriculture."

Supplementary reports were made by head of the Mozambican delegation Mario Graca Machungo, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, Minister of Planning and Minister of Agriculture, and head of the Tanzanian delegation Joseph J. Mungai, Minister of Agriculture, which were followed

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in your country in accordance with the decisions adopted in Colombo and New Delhi.

In view of the acute food and agricultural problem facing more than two thirds of the world population living in the developing countries, the symposium is convened at an opportune time. Strange enough, the two thirds of the population hold only 44 per cent of the world's food production.

This tragic food situation demands that we take adequate measures for the development of land through the rational use of water, a struggle against desertification and the development of the food processing industry for the developing countries' self-sufficiency in food and collective self-reliance.

Our country which is deeply concerned about the specific situation caused by the drought continuing for several consecutive years will spare no efforts to contribute to the current symposium for finding ways to attain its aim.

By according to host this great event, you and your country contribute to defending the idea of the non-aligned movement and strengthening its norms and we pay high tribute to you for this.

We may add firmly with the symposium big success in its work for defending the genuine principles and objectives of the non-aligned policy and achieving the economic development of our countries.

With highest considerations.

A message dated August 25 from Moussa Traore, General Secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and President of the Republic of Mali, reads:

At this grand moment of opening of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in your beautiful country, it gives me particular pleasure to extend the most wholehearted wishes of the Malian people to Your Excellency and the valiant Korean people.

I take this opportunity to pay sincere tribute to the heroic Korean people for the great successes they have achieved in the struggle for economic construction by displaying the courage and fortitude.

The Malian people highly estimate the continued struggle waged by the Korean people under your wise leadership for the building of a new Korea, detente and security in Asia and the establishment of a new international economic order and for the victory of the cause of peace and social progress in the world.

I believe that the tremendous support rendered by the Korean people to the lofty cause of the peoples struggling for freedom and the consolidation of national independence will constantly be strengthened.

I wish great success in the work of the symposium which is a meeting by speeches of the delegates of Equatorial Guinea, Korea, Caribbean Community, Madagascar, Cuba, Thailand, Sierra Leone, Algeria, the Association of Economists of the Third World, Bolivia, Yugoslavia, Ghana and the chairman of the "Group of 77" at the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Then, the session entered the debate on the third item of the agenda "food problem and the new international economic order."

The head of the Zambian delegation Justin J. Mukando, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, delivered a supplementary report which was followed by speeches of the delegates of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, Korea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Yugoslavia and Togo.

for cooperation and consultation among the developing countries and most heartily wish you happiness and the Korean people prosperity and hope that the Third World people will attain a high rate of production growth and self-sufficiency in food.

With highest considerations.

A message dated August 25 from Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, reads:

I wish to congratulate Your Excellency and your government for the wise initiative in holding the symposium of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production.

This symposium is being held at a very crucial time as the critical world food situation has become a source of grave preoccupation for all humanity.

I wish Your Excellency and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a successful outcome of the symposium on increasing food and agricultural production which you are holding with noble intentions and great generosity.

A message dated August 26 from Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, reads:

Your Excellency,

On the eve of the convening of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, I wish to extend to you Comrade President and to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea our warm congratulations for your hosting this historic conference.

The importance of a meeting such as this cannot be over-emphasized.

There is dire need in the Third World to create sufficient food stocks and reserves.

We believe that this symposium on increasing food and agricultural production will go a long way towards enhancing the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to increase their respective existing levels of food production.

You are no doubt aware, Comrade President, that we in Zambia have already embarked on our own ten-year food production programme.

We remain confident that conferences such as the current symposium on increasing food and agricultural production are inspirational to our drive for increased food production.

Finally, may I wish you and the conference success in your deliberations.

A message dated August 21 from Vasantrao Patil, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi reads:

We are rejoiced at the holding of the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production in Pyongyang from August 26 to 31, 1981.

We extend heartfelt congratulations to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon hosting this important symposium.

We are confident that the government of your country under the energetic leadership of Your Excellency will advance concrete and constructive proposals.

Under the wise leadership of Your Excellency the Korean people have achieved success in rapidly increasing grain output, overcoming the unfavourable weather conditions caused by the cold front.

I firmly believe that the current symposium will become a precious occasion in learning from the successes and experiences gained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strengthening mutual cooperation among the countries participating in it.

I heartily wish Your Excellency General Secretary good health and a long life and happiness and the Korean people prosperity.

With highest considerations.

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